

Warrwa

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: McGregor (1994)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/warr1258>
- ISO-identifier: wwr
- Speakers:
- Location: Australia
- Geneology: Nyulnyulan > Eastern Nyulnyulan > Nyikinic > Warrwa

2 Verbal Morphology

The inflecting verbs in Warrwa have a set of prefixes that differ between minimal and augmented number.

3 Conjunction

The most common way of conjoining two sentences is to juxtapose them. In some cases, the postposition *-nyarri* can function as a conjunction and conjoins two nominal phrases.

- (1) ngarndany store -ngana mangarriy nganandiny
I:went store -ALL food I:got:it
'I went to the shop and got some food', or 'I went to the shop to get some food.'
[McGregor, 1994, p. 58]
- (2) kujarra yaaku waangu -nyarri
two husband wife -COMIT
'two (people), husband and wife' [McGregor, 1994, p. 52]

4 Disjunction

No given information.

5 Postpositions

There are postpositions in Warrwa that mark case, and one that marks number.

1. *-na/-ni/-rni/-nma/-ma* ergative
2. *-yi* dative
3. *-n/-an/-ana/-kan/-wan* locative
4. *-ngana* allative
5. *-nkawu/-kawu* ablative
6. *-junu/-yunu* ablative
7. *-marru* perlative
8. *-ngany* instrumental
9. *-barri* comitative
10. *-nyarri* comitative
11. *-rnirl* plural

References

McGregor, William (1994). *Warrwa*. München: Lincom Europa.